

We have both been faithful.  
'And now we are both happy.'  
'By St. Agatha, I am sure of it. I cannot help wondering at your taste, Julia; that striping has actually no whiteness.'  
'Neither has my cousin Rosiland; yet you found her resistless.'  
'Well, I believe you are right, and besides, do you think I beg your pardon, I was going to quit earlier.'

#### TEA, COFFEE AND TOBACCO.

Three plants at this moment connect three different quarters of the globe, which for ages would have known little of each other without them. China is connected with England by scarcely any other link than her tea; for three hundred years tobacco was the sole link between England and the Western world, and Arabia is to this moment scarcely bound to us, but by her coffee. Such are the slender but powerful sources of National connection. The discovery of coffee was not made until the latter part of the 13th century, and, like any other great discovery, it was the result of chance, adopted by necessity. An Arab, the Scheykh Omar, fell under prosecution in his own country; he and his disciples fled to a mountain in the province of Yemen, where in the desert, all usual food failed him; a coffee berry grew there wild, and the distressed refugee, as it was too hard for him to masticate, tried its effect by boiling; he drank the liquor, found himself revived, and made it immortal.

Yet recommended as it was, by its refreshing properties, its spontaneous growth, and still more, such is the absurdity of mankind, by the example of a fool or knave, who called himself a saint, coffee took upwards of two centuries to make its way into the world. Even in its own country, it was dishonored as a prophet among his kindred; and near as Egypt was, it was not till the third century from its discovery, that it insinuated itself into the sober potations of the Egyptians. It is seldom that a world is indebted to superstition for any thing except cardinals and carnivals; but the folies of the Arab devotees, in the land of the Pharaohs, who win golden opinions of men by extravagances that would even degrade the mules they ride, were the first parentage of Egyptian Coffee drinking. The wretched people, spending half their time in watching, and half their existence in mortifying the withered flesh on their tawny bodies, found coffee essential to keep their bodies and souls together. The Turk then adopted it. It suited his laziness and his stupidity. The showy barbarian wanted nothing but tobacco to complete the curse which to the slave and the sensualist, turns all the enjoyments of the senses into evil. Tobacco came to add perpetual intoxication to his catalogue of wilful calamities. It is a remarkable instance of the perversity of the human will, when left to itself; that while coffee with all its singular powers of cheering the mind, and refreshing the nerves, took nearly four hundred years to make itself known in Europe, and while the Potatoe is scarcely more than coming into use in a large portion of the Continent. Tobacco took little more than half a dozen years to be known as far as ships can carry it; that it is now the favorite filth of every Savage lip within the circumference of the globe; that it fills the atmosphere of the continent with a perpetual stench, that the Spaniard sucks it (as he says,) for the heat—the Dutchman for the cold—the Frenchman, because he will do nothing else—the London and American apprentice, and loafer, because it makes him look like a gentleman—and all because it is in its own nature the filthiest, most foolish, dull, and most disgusting practice on the face of the earth.—Blackwoods Magazine.

A MAN OF FEW WORDS.—A young man some time since arrived at a certain inn, and after alighting from his horse went into the traveller's room, where he walked backwards and forwards for some time, displaying the utmost self-importance. At length he rang the bell, and upon the waiter's appearance gave him an order nearly as follows:

"Waiter?"

"Sir."

"I am a man of few words, and don't like to be continually ringing the bell and disturbing the house, I'll thank you to pay attention to what I say."

"Yes sir," replied the waiter.

"In the first place bring me a glass of brandy and water, (cold) with a little sugar and also a tea spoon; wipe down this table, throw some coals on the fire, and wipe down the hearth; bring me a couple of candles, pen, ink and paper, some wafers, a little sealing wax, and let me know what time the post goes out; tell the ostler to take care of my horse, dress him well, stop his feet, and let me know when he's ready to feed; order the chamber maid to prepare me a good bed, take care that the sheets are well aired, and put a clean night cap and glass of water in the room; send the boy with a pair of boots that I can walk to the stable in; tell him I must have my boots cleaned, and brought into the room to-night, and I shall want to be called at five o'clock in the morning; ask your mistress what I can have for supper, tell her I should like to have a roast duck, or something of that sort; desire your master to step in, I want to ask him a few questions about the drapers of this town."

The waiter answered 'yes sir,' and then went to the landlord and told him that a

gentleman in the room wanted a great many things and among the rest he wanted him, and that was all he could recollect."

"Papa," said a little boy, to his father, the other day, "when a fellow strikes another, hasn't he no right to strike back?" "Certainly, he has," replied the father, "the laws of self-defence sanction it."

"Well, then, I'll tell you what it is," said the boy, "the next time you box my ears I'll hit you a peck under the fifth rib."

From the Charleston Courier.

A writer in the Courier says:—  
I find by the Message of the Governor, that the Trustees of the College have again been advised to the admission of a Professor of Civil and Military Engineering. This is the measure proposed by Gov. McDuffie, and objected to by the Faculty, upon the score of time—no possibility, during the classic term, of admitting recitations upon either of these branches. It is well known that Gov. McDuffie, apprised of these facts, acceded to the proposition contained in the notice of a Bill for an additional scientific term of six weeks or two months of the summer vacation, as published in your paper of the 25th ult. He not only acceded, but acquiesced most heartily in it and believed the only difficulty would arise on the part of parents fearing the exposure of the camp.

From discussions on the publication referred to, I am led to believe that a greater doubt exists as to the proficiency of boys, while engaged in camp service, than in the more important intellectual exercises. He is little versed in the study of the sciences, who does not acknowledge that it is upon these studies alone, that the human mind leans for its morality, its energy and its taste. In the enumeration of the Classic courses, it is observed that Chemistry, Mineralogy, Mechanical Philosophy, and Astronomy are recorded. The theory of the sciences, are here alone contended for. But if there be facilities offered, by which the practice attaching to them could be made available, can there be a doubt but that the Professors of these branches would sedulously improve them? The friends of the encampment term, are desirous that the discipline of the College, should be Military—that the exercise of the Collegiate should be adapted to the same uses—that their associations should be of that chivalric character, which would place them above the low debaucheries that too often spring from injudicious attempts to impose tasks which are altogether offensive to the tastes of the coerced. The system of encampments, is a means for the attainment of a desirable end—the formation of a great practical scientific school. Once enchain the attention, respect and admiration of the youth of Carolina to the study of the sciences, and they will soon exhibit the interesting spectacle observable in all Colleges, of Students of Medicine. I am not a Matinet, or am I desirous of training the citizens of America to arms—for the love of arms. I am one of those who regard the science of war as a solemn science, and one which waits upon the mandates of Divinity alone. We are told that war, pestilence and famine must prevail until the regeneration of the world. It is to abide such contingencies that I would train the soldier—it is to discharge the services required of a Society, existing under such contingencies, that I would have the youth of Carolina prepare themselves for war, and they can effectually do this only after the plan suggested. Let us assume the classes formed, and the Professors ready for instruction—the senior class composed of twenty students, are ordered as a party of Topographical Engineers, to reconnoitre, survey and locate a line of Military road across a given section of country, to be used for the transportation of their military stores; having accomplished this, they apply to their notes and compute the time, labor and expense of the construction, so much for level districts, the cost of causewaying, bridgeing, and the methods best adapted to these purposes. The second day would be devoted to the construction with axes, shovels, and picks. The third to the military conduct of the object proposed—the wagons prepared, escorted, loaded and returned. At a glance, see the science involved—first the organization of 20 lads into appropriate departments, the minute study of human nature required. Next the Geological nature of the country operated on. The Botanical character of the timber to be used. The Mechanical Philosophy of its streets and tension. The Chemical nature of the implements employed. The best application of them, &c. This is the first or senior class—could the same method, certainly, or energy be elicited from any other than a corps d'arme?—Take the junior class, I would have them employed as the operatives in the above service. They should cut the timber, blow the rock, trim the walls, and adjust the bridges.

What the sophomore? Study the principles upon which the two higher classes practiced—and taught in these by details, from the elder and better scholars of these higher classes, as pursued at West Point, the expense of tuition being thereby saved to the State. What the freshman class? Drawing, French, Spanish and the Drills, Fencibles, &c. appertaining to an accomplished education; the tastes and habits of youth, constitute their surest mentors. This, for a partial insight into the advantages of a school of

practice. Change the scene—order an offensive military work to be constructed, to contain so many men, to be fortified against so many days siege, and to be defended by all the ordinary means—howitzers, mines, batteries, &c. Now order such a work to be assailed. But it is needless to add more on the subject of service employment.

The Civil Engineering is made to contribute to military as well as civil purposes and rather to the military, because the enthusiasm which attaches to arms, is the most easily made to subserve discipline. Contrast this exercise with the same on the part of elderly gentlemen who have large families to maintain at the present Brigade encampments, and see how much more appropriate the one than the other, and yet the system of Brigade encampments is urged. I should like to see the objections of the Brigadier who contended against them published. It must have been that he could not find it within him to play the boy at 45—or, if younger himself, to oblige his father to do so.—But our State has been celebrated for its patronage of Military Schools. Captain Partridge's was supported by it. The Rice Creek Springs established and fostered by it. The vacancies at the Federal School always supplied—and this even for the smattering of the science of war. Now, when it is supposed that the most efficient Civil and Military Engineers in the world may be enlisted in the advancement of the present plan, if merely as an example to the States of the Union there is a fearful dread. Although Mr. Calhoun, Gen. McDuffie, Gen. Hamilton, Dr. Cooper, and all of the most distinguished young men of the State are in favor of this measure it is doubted. Is it that the President of the College objects? Not so. It is well known that Gen. Brisbane declined as a candidate for the office of Adjutant General, because President Barnwell refused to advocate the bill, unless he did; and, in advancing it, assumed that when the youth of the College should be made acquainted with the science of war, they would be above the mocking of a solemn responsibility—and after returning to the classic course, would put by the discipline of the camp—so inconsistent with the character of the Classic Student.

It is feared that the citizens of Columbia are opposed to this measure—they must study the objections set forth in my former paper, and then see if in contending for too much, they do not lose the winter term as well as summer. "The period of youth is the period for intellectual and moral culture." It is dangerous to attempt its diversion in these days of reform. Time will not admit of an increase of duties imposed, on the classic term, they must be effected in an extra term or not at all. The additions, proposed by the Governor, are allowed, by all, to be important. Why not appropriate an extra term to them?

#### A FRIEND TO THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

#### CAMDEN COURIER.

CAMDEN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1837.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Our readers must not suppose because we have placed the above head to this article, that we intend giving them the particulars of the monotonous routine of business during the first week or ten days of every session. The only business yet attended to, is the appointment of Committees, the receiving and reference of reports, petitions, and presentments, together with the election of a few Commissioners in Equity. A number of important Bills have been introduced, but as their fate is problematical, we have not thought it worth while to enumerate them. We shall, however, keep our readers advised of the proceedings of the Legislature, so far as they may mature their measures; they will hardly thank us for telling them all that may be attempted, but will be satisfied with knowing what is done.

A public dinner was given to Gen. HAYNE, at Nashville, Tenn. on the 26th ult. Gen. HAYNE, it will be recollected, was appointed at the meeting at Flat Rock, N. C., of the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road Company, to attend the Legislature of Tennessee, for the purpose of endeavoring to get that State to grant the Company Banking privileges, and we learn that the Select Committee to which the subject was referred, have reported a Bill to confer Banking privileges on the Company, under the corporate name of the "South Western Rail Road Bank," which was read a first time and passed.

#### REVOLT IN CANADA.

The civil war in Canada, is still going on, and from the latest accounts, the Government will find more difficulty in sustaining its authority than was at first anticipated. The patriots (as the revolutionists are called) and the loyalists have had a brush, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of sixteen killed, besides a number wounded.

WM. LAVAL Esq., late Comptroller General, has been elected by the Legislature, Treasurer of the Lower Division.

The following Resolutions have been reported by the Special Committee, in the House of Representatives, to whom that portion of the Governor's Message, in relation to the Currency was referred. They were to have been considered yesterday.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, it is expedient that the revenues of the Federal Government be so collected as ultimately to sever the government from all connexion with the banks."

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature the revenues of the Federal Government should be so deposited, kept and disbursed, as not to be connected with, or used in banking operations."

"Resolved, That it would be unconstitutional, inexpedient, and dangerous to incorporate a National

Bank for managing the fiscal operations of the Federal Government. F. W. DAVIE, Chairman."

#### CONVENTION OF BANKS.

This convention assembled at New York on the 27th ult. As their meetings have been held with closed doors, their proceedings of course, have not been made public. It is generally believed, however, that no definite period will be fixed for the resumption of specie payments, but that they will adjourn to meet at a future day, the Journal of Commerce says in March. The same paper says: "we doubt very much whether the New York Banks will feel at liberty to postpone their action to a distant day," and adds, "it is understood that Mr. Bixbee is one of the chief, if not quite the chief obstacle in the way of fixing a definite period for the resumption." Whenever the proceedings of the Convention shall be made public, our readers shall know the result.

We have often urged upon our citizens the necessity of making exertions to improve our facilities for communicating with North Carolina, by a turnpike road from this place via Lancaster to the line of that State, and all, so far at least, as we have heard, concur in desiring to see so important and necessary an improvement accomplished. But not a finger has been raised to promote it; no application to the Legislature, no individual exertion, nothing in fact, has been done, and we fear nothing will be done, until it is too late.

We have been led to these reflections by observing among the proceedings of the Legislature now in session, that Mr. MYERS has introduced a Bill authorizing the formation of a Company to construct a turnpike road from Columbia to the North Carolina line.

It is thus that Camden is kept in the background, not from any natural obstructions to her prosperity, but from neglecting to use and to improve the facilities which she possesses.

Let the people of Camden and Kershaw, awake to their true interests. We are too much in the habit of supposing our individual interest too slight, and too remotely connected with the improvements demanded by the spirit of the age, to command the exercise of all our energies to push them forward. This is a great and fatal mistake. Let us correct it.

#### Camden Price Current.

SATURDAY, December 9, 1837.

Cotton,	5 a 9
Corn, per bushel,	75 a 87
Flour, country, per barrel,	7 50 a 8
" Northern, do,	8 00
Rice,	3 a 3 50
Sugar, per lb.	9 a 12 50
Coffee,	14 a 14
Bacon,	12 1/2 a 15
Mackerel,	\$14 a 14 00
Salt, per sack,	\$4 50 a 4 75
Fodder, per cwt.	35 a 41
Whiskey,	62 a 66
Chickens,	18 a 20
Eggs,	20 a 25
Butter,	90 a 95
Beef,	7 a 8
Bagging, Hemp	22 a 26
" Tow,	19 a 24
Twine,	12 a 15
Spermaceti Candles,	31 a 37
Tallow,	12 a 18
Brown Shirting,	10 a 12
Bleach,	10 a 20
Calicoes, Blue and Fancy,	10 a 10
" Stripes Indigo Blue,	13 a 17
Tickings,	25 a 37
Gun-powder, per keg,	8 a 00
Lead and Shot,	10 a 12
Molasses, N. O.	56
" Havana and Sweet,	60
Porter, London, per doz.	4 a 4 50
Raisins, Malaga Bunch,	4 a 4 00
Tobacco, Leafy,	75
" Common,	12 a 16
Maderia, (best) per gal.	4 a 4 00
" Sicily,	2 a 2 00
Sherry,	3 a 3 00

The Prices Current will be corrected weekly for this month, by Mr. Wm. J. Gerald.

The Rev. W. V. DUNN will perform Divine Service in the Baptist Church, to-morrow morning at half past ten o'clock.

WE are authorized to announce J. W. Lang, as a Candidate for Clerk of the Court, at the ensuing election in January next.

Dec. 9 32 tf

WE are authorized to announce George C. McIntosh, as a candidate for Clerk of the Court at the ensuing election in January next.

Dec. 2, 31 tf

FOR Sale.—A fine SADDLE HORSE, young and handsome, low for cash. Apply at this office Dec. 9 32 tf

COMMITTED to the Jail of Kershaw District, on the 6th inst., a negro man who calls himself EDMUND, and says that he belongs to Edmund Croff, of Charleston. Said negro is about 22 years old, dark complexioned, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. C. I. SHIVER, J. K. D.

Dec. 9 33 tf

FOR Sale.—A light one horse BAROUCHE, with an extension top and Harness.

Also:

One Cart and Harness very little used will be sold low by

Dec. 9 32 tf A. BURR.

Cheap India Rubber Goods.—The subscriber has received on consignment a lot of INDIA RUBBER GOODS, which he offers at the following prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Over Coats, at	\$61 1/2
" Pantaloons with feet attached,	6 00
" Leggings, "	5 00
Ladies India Rubber Aprons,	75
" Lined and Bound Rubber Shoes,	1 50
" Unlined "	1 00
Misses Lined & Bound all sizes,	1 00
Als Ladies Prunella Waterproof Shoes,	1 00
One India Rubber Bed.	1 00

Dec. 9 32 tf GEO. ALDEN.

STRAYED or Stolen.—From the subscriber at Stateburg, on the evening of the 22d Novr., a bay Mare, about 5 years old and 14 hands high. Said Mare has a small star in her face, and marks of the collar on one shoulder.

Any person taking up said mare and delivering her to A. R. Ruffin in this place, or to Sanders at Stateburg, or to myself at my residence, shall be liberally rewarded and all expenses paid.

Dec. 2, 31 3 H. H. WELLS.

The Columbia Telescope will give the above two insertions, and forward account to the subscriber for payment, at Privateer P. O., Sumter Dist.

For Sale.

A Fine Two Horse BAROUCHE—Enquire at

Nov. 12, 23 tf

JAMES L. BRASINGTON having on this day executed a deed of assignment of all his estate, to the subscribers for the payment of his creditors in the manner in the said deed of assignment declared: Notice is hereby given that all debts due the said James L. Brasington, either in his own name, or in the name of Brace & Brasington or McDonald & Brasington, included in the said assignment, and persons indebted are requested to call on the subscribers and settle the same.

The deed of assignment directs the division of the surplus, after certain specified debts, ratably among the creditors of the said James L. Brasington, who are required to file and establish with the subscribers their demands within six months from the date of the deed. The deed may be seen on application to the subscribers.

SAM'L SHIVER, Jr.  
J. P. SHINER.

Dec. 9 32 tf Assignees.

#### \$200 Reward,

#### FOR WILLIAM SCOTT.

I Will pay the above reward for the apprehension of WILLIAM SCOTT, a free negro, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a dark mulatto—who made his escape from Mr. William Hall on the night of the 23d Oct. Said Scott was then in custody, for several offences; viz: stealing, &c. He may be known by marks which he has received at the public whipping posts, in this and other districts. He is a noted villain.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH.

Nov 18 20 4t

NOTICE.—The notes and accounts of J. L. Jones, for 1836, are placed in my hands for collection. All persons indebted to him are requested to call at my office and settle.

Dec. 2, 1837. 31 3t. JOHN SMART.

NOTICE.—Claims against the late Col. Thos. English, are requested to be rendered properly attested without delay, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

Nov 4 27 6t C. J. SHANNON, Admr

TO Silk Cultivators.—Understanding that some persons about Columbia, contemplate embarking in the Silk Culture, and as there may probably be others elsewhere, I have thought proper to give notice, that I will have some young trees of the Chinese Mulberry to sell.

If adequate encouragement could be expected, I could make arrangements to supply a considerable number annually, at the northern prices. I could easily, during the winter of 1838, supply from fifteen to twenty thousand, if I had any certainty of a demand for that number. Should any one desirous of obtaining a supply, drop me a note at this place, (Camden) it would soon come to hand, at Longtown, Fairfield District, where I reside. A knowledge of the probable demand at an early period would enable me to arrange my plans and operations to meet it.

Dec. 2 31 2t WM. ELLISON.

#### South Carolina,

Lancaster District.

Robert Phillips and his wife, Susanna, applicant, vs. James Davidson and his wife Elizabeth, Israel Fortberry and his wife Tabitha, Mark Mosely and his wife Olivea, and Levy Deason, heirs of Edmund Deason, dec'd, Defendants.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that the above parties, defendants, reside without this State, it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of Edmund Deason, on or before the first Monday in January next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

J. H. WITHERSPOON, O. L. D.

Nov. 11 28 St Pr's fee \$4 50

The partnership heretofore existing in this place, under the firm of MURRAY & BRYANT, has been dissolved by the death of the latter.

All persons having any demands against the said firm, will please hand them to the subscriber for adjustment, and those who are indebted to it, are earnestly requested to make early payments to him.

JOHN D. MURRAY,

Surviving partner of the firm of MURRAY & BRYANT

Oct. 14 24 3m

JOHN D. MURRAY will continue business on his own account at the store lately occupied by Murray & Bryant

Murray & Bryant

Oct. 14 24 3m

#### LOOK AT THIS!

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Camden and its vicinity, that they can have their clothes cut and made in first rate style, by calling on him at his residence, in Rutledge street, two doors below Mr. L. W. Ballard's. His terms will be reasonable. All orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

JOSEPH CHARLESWORTH.

Oct 23 26 tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. The house and lot now occupied by James Jenkins as a store, and formerly by J. D. Lemiere, is offered for sale. The terms will be accommodating to the purchaser and reasonable in price, which may be more fully learned by application to

Aug. 12 15 WM. M'WILLIE.

D. R. JAMES H. ROCHELLE having located himself in Camden, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity. Office on the main street, one door above James Dunlap's store.

August 26 17 tf

NOTICE.—The subscriber wishes to move to the West, offers his plantation on which he now resides, for sale on the 26th day of October, containing about four hundred and sixty acres, there is about two hundred cleared, and about eighty acres fresh land.

A good dwelling house, barn, stables, gin-house and screw, plantation tools and stock of all kinds, corn and fodder. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Sept. 30 22 tf JOSEPH KIRKLAND.

#### South Carolina,

Sumter District.

#### SUMMONS IN PARTITION.

John Cole applicant, vs. A. Cole (widow) William Cole and Mourning his wife, Noel Cole and Agnes his wife, Thomas Cole and wife, David Cole, Donald Cole, Willis Beckwith and children, (Thomas and Eliza) William King and Ann his wife, William Hickson and Harriet his wife, James R. Law, guardian ad litem for minors Thomas and Eliza Beckwith, defendants.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that William Cole and Mourning his wife, Noel Cole and Agnes his wife, Thomas Cole and wife, Willis Beckwith and children, (Thomas and Eliza) William King and Ann his wife, William Hickson and Harriet his wife, resides without this State. It is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of John Cole Sen'r dec'd, on or before the second Monday in January next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

W. L. WIS, O. S. D.

Nov. 11 27 St Pr's fee \$9

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the estate of the late James F. Bryant, deceased, are requested to render in attested statements of the same; and those indebted to the said estate are hereby called upon for settlement.

Aug 19 16 tf THOS. C. BRYANT, Adm.

[J] The Charleston Courier will give the above 4 weekly insertions, and forward their account to the subscriber for payment.